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THE AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY

THIRD EDITION



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English language.

1 given matrix. [ME transposen, lo oser, alteration (influenced by pose, to place; see apo-*.] — transpose.

pə-zish'ən) n. 1.a. The act or an in b. The state of being transposed l. 3. Genet. Transfer of a segment of on the same or another chromosome s'po·si'tion·al adj.

zon) n. A segment of DNA that is new position within the same or an nid, or cell. [TRANSPOS(ITION) + -0x1: c'shoo-al) n. 1. One whose primare ith the opposite sex. 2. One who have e. — trans-sex'u-al adj. —transx'u·al'i·ty (-ăl'i-tē) n

also tran ship (trăn-ship!) ir. e ing. -ships. To transfer or be transyance to another for reshipment

trăn'səb-stăn'shē-āt') tr.v. -at•ed range (one substance) into another change the substance of (the Eucha o the body and blood of Jesus. [Med insubstantiāt- : Lat. trāns-, trans e; see substance.

on (trăn'səb-stăn'she-a'shən) n bstance into another. 2. Theol. The stic bread and wine become the body an'sub stan'ti a'tion al lst n. lat', syoo'-, tran'soo-dat', syootrăn'soo-da'shan, -syoo-) n. 1. A. A. substance that transudes. 'ood', -zood', -zyood') intr.u. sud-

pass through pores or interstics in on. [NLat. trānsūdāre: Lat. trāns.

OII. [NLat. transidare: Lat, trans, sweat; see sweid.*.] — tran-su'dar, -tōr'ē, -syōo'-) adj.
Oō-tān'ik, -tā'nik, trānz':) also
nē-əm) adj. Having an atomic nun-NS— + URAN(IUM) — ic.]
inz-). A region of NE South Africa dent Boer state after the 1850's and

and crown colony (after 1900). , trănz-) *tr.v.* -ued, -u·lng, -ues. ndard or principle, esp. by one that standards. - trans val'u a'tlon = 'səl, trănz-) adj. Transverse. - s. cts a system of other lines.

rănz-, trăns' vûrs', trănz'-) adj. Sisswise. - n. Something that is trans p.part. of transvertere, to + vertere, to turn; see wer.2. trans • verse ness n.

art of the colon that lies across the inal cavity.

See flute 1a rocess projecting outward from the

tit', trănz-) n. A person who dresso ner traditionally associated with the svestit : Lat. trans-, trans- + Lat.

vesry. ... trans · ves tism (-tiz am) vān'yə, -vā'nē-ə). A historical redded by the Transylvanian Alps and

ided by the Transylvanian Alps and ran's yi va' ni an adi. o' n. ge of the S Carpathian Mrs. extend and rising to 2,544,6 m (8,343 ti rance for catching and holding aron a, clamplike device that spring gem for catching or tricking an expression a nacsare against the for sealing a passage against the is by means of a water barret t hurls clay pigeons into the ar a sured length of roadway over the speed of a racing which 5. A rap dost instruments on in a jury hand. Be with springs 6. A rap doe
instruments, ssp. m a jazz man
th. - v, trapped, trap ping, trap
ifgur, a trap; entart, see 5m a
onfanus; or; embaryssing position
trapped, of springs of trapped, trap
psing same 2. So cappe
MES SO Participe, less
personal belonging to the
trapped, trap

trap3 (trăp) n. Any of several dark fine-grained igneous rocks ten used in making roads. [Swed. trapp < trappa, step <

often used in making roads. [Swed. trapp < trappa, step < mLGer. trappe.]

smict a siik-lined durrow with a hinged lid.

[ta*peze (tra*-pēze', tra*-) n. Sports. 1. A short horizontal bar

suspended from two parallel ropes, used for exercises or ac
obatic stunts. 2. An article of women's clothing that hangs robatic stunts. Z. An article of women's clothing that hangs down from the shoulders and swings out around the hips and less. [Fr. trapèze < LLat. trapezium, trapezoid. See Trapezium, trapezoid. See Trapezium, 1. A quadrilateral having no parallel sides. Z. Chiefly British. A trapezium, trapezoid. 3. A bone in the wrist at the base of the thumb. [Llat. trapezium, trapezoid < Gk. trapezium, dim. of trapezium, trapezoid < Gk. trapezium, dim. of trapezium, trapezoid. **] [Liat trapezaum, uspecous GK. trapezan, Gim. or trapeza, table: tra-, four; see kwetwer.* + peza, foot; see ped.*] ra-pe-zi-us (tra-pe-zi-zi-zs) n., pl. -us-es. Either of two large fat mangular muscles running from the base of the occiput to flat triangular muscies running from the base of the occiput to the middle of the back. [NLat. < LLat. trapezium, trapezium (x he shape of the muscles paired). See TRAPEZIUM.] (rape-zo-he-dron (tra-pe-zo-he-dron, trape-zo-he) n., pl.

trape·zo·ne·dron (tra-pe·zo-ne·dran, trap'i-zo-) n., pl.
drons or -dra (-dra). Any of several forms of crystal with
rape:imns as faces. [rapez(num) + -Hebron.]
trape-zold (trap'i-zold') n. 1. A quadrilateral having two

parallel sides. 2. A small bone in the wrist, situated near the parameter studes, and the student students of the index finger. [NLat. trapezoides < Gk. trapezobase of the index iniger. [Inlat. inapezoides of K. inapezoides, rapezium-shaped: trapeza, table; see Thatezium + oedes, -oid.] — trap/e-zoid/, trap/e-zoi/dal adj.

oeides, oud.]— trapre-zono, trapre-zon da aaj.
trap-ping (trapring) n. One who traps animals for their fur.
trap-ping (trapring) n. 1. An ornamental covering or harness
for a horse; a caparison. Often used in the plural. 2, trapa noise, a capation. Officer used in the pintal. L. Hap-is, a. Articles of dress or adornment, esp. accessories. pings. a. Articies or dress or adornment, esp. accessories. b. Characteristic or symbolic signs: all the trappings of power, lappilst (trap ist) n. A member of the main, reformed branch of Cistercian monks, established in 1664 at La Trappe Monstery in northwest France. - Trap pist adj.

stery in northwest France. — [rap'pist adj.

top shoot-ing (trap'shoo'ting) n. Sports. Shooting at clay

pigeons hunded up from spring traps. — trap'shoot'er n.

pigeons burded up from spring traps. — trap'shoot'er n.

design is outlined with running stitches and then padded from

the part. of trapunsers. to embroider: Lat. design is outlined with running stitches and then padded from makmeath. [Ital. < p.part. of trapungere, to embroider: Lat. http://doi.org/10.100/10.1

tash (urash) n. 1.a. Worthless or discarded material or objects; raise or rubbish. b. Something broken off or removed to be abscrack, esp. plant trimmings. c. The refuse of sugar cane interestraction of the juice. 2.a. Empty words or ideas. b. Worthless or offensive literary or artistic material. 3. A prison or group regarded as worthless or contemptible.

- the trashed, trash. ing. trash. ess. 1. Slang. a. To theow may ideared. b. To wreck or destroy by or as if by vandal-subject to scathing criticism or abuse. 2.a. To remove twigs or stands from. b. To cut off the outer leaves of (growing squ cane). [Prob. of Scand. orig.] speciane, I no cut ou the outer leaves of (growing speciane, I prob. of Scand. orig.)

specially (trash e) ad, -1 er, -1 est. 1. Resembling or containing

**sury (trash 'e) adı. -|*er, -|*est. 1. Resembling or containing into theap or worthless. 2. In very poor taste or of very poor adır., -trash '|*!pa adv. -trash '|*ness n. | sur | ness n. |

in the short for obsolete terras, tiras, poss. < Ital. terras, tone chins See Teen 170.

kune chips, See TERRAZZO.]

Mori-a (trä'ta-rē'a), trät'tô-rē'ä) n., pl. -ri-as or -ri-e
sam in (trä'ta-rē'a), trät'tô-rē'ä) n., pl. -ri-as or -ri-e h. An informal restaurant or tavern serving simple Italdes [Ital. < trattore, host < trattare, to treat < Lat.

I (ron/ma, tro/-) n., pl. -mas or -ma*ta (-ma-ta).

A serious injury or shock to the body, as from a accident. Z. Psychiat. An emotional wound or development of a person. [Gk. See tere. 1*] — trause tism (trou/ma-tiz/am, ttô/-) n. 1. The condition by a trauma. 2. A wound or an injury.

dun (rou/mə-tiz/əm, tro/-) n. 1. 1110 dunud dunu

wound or injure (a tissue), as in a surgical operation.

is cert to psychological trauma.

to!* op.gy. (drou'ma-to!'o-jē, trō'-) n. The branch of the that deas with serious wounds and injuries.

to!* op.gy. (drou'ma-to!'a-jē, trō'-) n. The branch of the that deas with serious wounds and injuries.

**to:* draw adi - trau'ma-to!'o-gist n.

**Inbulation or agony; anguish. 3. The labor of child
**to:* draw adi - n. 1. Work, esp. when arduous;

**mt.u. valled - vall-ing. - valls. 1. To work strenu
**to:* work strenu
**to:* work strenu
**to:* work hard < VLat. **tripāliāre,* to torture with a b work hard < VLat. *tripāliāre, to torture with a Lat. tripālium, instrument of torture, prob. < having three stakes: trie, tri- + pālus, stake; see

1. Archit. a. A crossbeam. b. A section, as of a

ceiling, formed by crossbeams. 2. A wooden frame that confines a horse being shod. [ME < OFr. < Lat. trabs, trab-. See

traveel (trav/əl) ν -eled, -eleing, -els or -elled, -eleling, -els. rav•ei (trāv'əi) v -eled, -ei•ing, -eis or -elied, -ei•ing, -eis. -intr. 1. To go from one place to another, as on a trip; agent 3. To be transmitted, as light; move or pass. 4. To advance or proceed. 5. To go about in the company of a particular group: associate: travels in wealthy circles, 6. To advance or proceed. 5. 10 go about in the company of a particular group; associate: travels in wealthy circles. 6. To move along a course, as in a groove. 7. To admit of being transported without loss of quality. 8. Informal. To move swiftly. 9. Basketball. To walk or run illegally while holding the ball. — tr. To pass or journey over or through: traverse swittiy. 9. Basreidal. 10 walk or run niegaliy while notding the ball. — tr. To pass or journey over or through; traverse. — n. 1. The act or process of traveling; movement or passage from one place to another. 2. travels. a. A series of journeys. from one piace to another. a. traveis. a. A series of journeys. b. An account of one's journeys. 3. Activity or traffic along a route or through a given point. [ME travelen, alteration of travailen, to toil < OFr. travailer. See TRAVAIL.]

travel agency n. A business attending to travelers' transporta-

travel agency n. A business attending to travelers' transportation, itinerary, and accommodations. — travel agent n. travel bureau n. See travel agency.

traveled or travelled (travelald) adj. 1. Having made journeys; experienced in travel. 2. Frequented by travelers. traveler or traveleler (travelala, activala). A. 1. One who travels or has traveled. 2. Chiefly British. A traveling salesners 3. Maut. a. A metal ring that moves freely back and travels or has traveled, Z. Chiefty British. A traveling salesperson. 3. Naut. a. A metal ring that moves freely back and forth on a rope, rod, or spar. b. This rope, rod, or spar. traveler's check (travelerz, travelerz), pl. traveler's checks or travelers' checks. An internationally redeemable draft valid only with the nurchaser's endorsement against his draft valid only with the purchaser's endorsement against his

draft valid only with the purchaser's endorsement against his or her original signature on the draft.

travel-ing salesman (trăv'>-ling, trăv'ling) n. A salesman who travels throughout a given territory.

trav-e-logue also trav-e-log (trăv'>-lôg', -lôg') n. 1. A lecture with travel slides or films. 2. A narrated travel n. 1. A lecture with travel slides or films. 2. A narrated travel n. 1890-1969. Amer.-born writer best known for his novel The Treasure of the Sierra Madre (1935).

Trav-ers (trăv'ərz). P(amela) L. b. 1906. Australian-born Reit

ure of the Sierra Madre (1933).

Travers (trav/orz), P(amela) L. b. 1906. Australian-born British writer whose works include Mary Poppins (1934).

traverse (travvûrs', travors) v. versed, verseing, versees.

traverse (travvûrs', travors) v. versed, verseing, versees.

traverse (travuñs') travors ver, or through. 2. To move to and fro over; cross and recross. 3. Sports. To go up, down, skiing. 4. To cause to move laterally on a pivot; swivel. 5. To extend across; cross. 6. To look over carefully; examine. 7. To extend across; cross. 6. To look over carefully; examine. 7. To go counter to; thwart. 8. Law. a. To deny formally (an allegation of fact by the opposing party) in a suit. b. To join issue go counter to; thwart. o. Law. a. to deny formany (an anegation of fact by the opposing party) in a suit. b. To join issue upon (an indictment). 9. To survey by traverse. — intr. 1. To move to the side or back and forth. 2. To turn laterally; swiymove to the side or back and forth. 2. To turn laterally; swivel. 3. Sports. a. To traverse a slope. b. To slide one's blade with pressure toward the hilt of the opponent's foil in fencing.

n. traverse. (traverse, traverse). 1. A passing across, or through. 2. A route or path across or over. 3. Something that lies across, esp.: a. An intersecting line; a transversal. b. Archit. A structural crosspiece: a transomer. A gal. thing that lies across, esp.: a. An intersecting line; a transversal, b. Archit. A structural crosspiece; a transom. c. A gallery, deck, or loft crossing from one side of a building to the other. d. A railing, curtain, screen, or similar barrier. e. A defensive barrier across a rampart or trench. 4. Something that obstructs and thwarts; an obstacle. 5. Naut. The zigzag cause of a vessel forced by contrary winds to sail on different route of a vessel forced by contrary winds to sail on different route of a vessel forced by contrary winds to sail on different courses. 6. Sports. A zigzag or diagonal course on a steep slope, as in skiing. 7.a. A lateral movement, as of a lathe tool across a piece of wood. b. A part of a mechanism that moves in this manner. c. The lateral swivel of a mounted gun. 8.7 in a street of land to the contract of land across the con in this manner. C. The lateral swivel of a mounted gun. 8. A line established by sighting in surveying a tract of land, 9. Law. A formal denial of the opposing party's allegation of fact in a suit. — adj. traverse. (trav) ars, travurs!). Lying or extending across; transverse. [He traversen < OFT. traverser < VLat. *traversar < LLat. transversar < Lat. transversar > Lat. t transverse. See TRANSVERSE.] — tra. vers'a. ble. adj. — tra. vers'al n. — tra. vers'er n.

vers/al n. — tra·vers/er n. trav·ers of (trāv/ərs) n. A horizontal rod having a mechanism for drawing attached draperies with a pull cord. trav·er·tlne (trāv/ər-tēn/, -tīn) n. 1. A light-colored porous calcite, CaCO₃, deposited from solution in ground or surface waters. 2. A compact calcium carbonare used as a faring real

waters. 2. A compact calcium carbonate used as a facing material in construction. [Fr. < Ital. travertino, alteration of travertino < Lat. (lapis) tiburtinus, (stone) of Tibur (Tivoli), an ancient city of central Italy.]

trav-es-ty (trav/i-stē) n., pl. -ties. 1. An exaggerated or grotesque initation. 2. A debased or grotesque likeness: a trautesque initiation. c. A debased of grovesque inchess: a wavesty of justice. — tr.v. -es-tied (-i-sted), -es-ty-ing, -es-ties esty of justice. — tr.v.—es•tied (i-stēd), -es•ty•ing, -es•ties (-i-stēz). To make a travesty of; parody or ridicule. [< obsolete, disguised, burlesqued < Fr. travesti, p.part. of travestir, ot disguise, parody < Ital. travestire: Lat. trāns-, trans- + Lat. vestire, to dress (< vestis, garment; see wes.2*).]

Trav-is (trāv'is), William Barret. 1809—36. Amer. military leader who commanded the defense of the Alamo (1836).

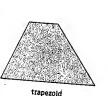
Tra-vols (tra-voi/. trāv/oi/) also tra-volse (tra-voiz/. trāv/oi/)

leader who commanded the detense of the Alamo (1836). tra·vols (tra-voi/, trăv/oi/) also tra·volse (tra-voiz/, trăv/oi/), trăv/oiz/) also tra·volse es (tra-voi/zĭz, trăv/oi/zĭz). A conveyance formerly used by

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ă pat oi boy ā pay ou out âr care ä father oo boot ŭ cut ĕ pet ē be ûr **ur**ge ĭ pit th thin ī pie th this îr pier hw which ŏ pot zh vision ō toe about. ô paw item

Stress marks: (primary); (secondary), as in dictionary (dǐk/shə-něr/ē)